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And so ex-Queen Lill is to be tried for
treason. No wonder she wants to re-
sign.

Extreme low temperature is said to
weaken the intellect. Can this be what
is the matter with Congress?

It is a mistake to say that if Abra-
ham Lincoln were alive to-day he would
be eighty-six years of age. Lincoln will
never die.

If there is truth in the report that the
administration has decided to establish
a protectorate over Hawaii it is an in-
dication of the first glimmer of sense
in the State Department.

Lincoln when in the Illinois Legisla-
ture never tried to carve up the State
into congressional districts so that one
of them might have a majority of his
own party in it to the end that it might
be his.

If it is true that all of the railroad
men are opposed to a railroad commis-
sion it is barely possible that the fact
may lead a majority in the Legislature
to believe that it may be a useful in-
stitution.

Thirteen years in the penitentiary for
a deliberate murder, the sentence in
a northern county, is considerably bet-
ter than two years, but what about the
law which makes the penalty death or
imprisonment for life?

The Democratic New York World,
after deploring "the lack of leadership
in the administration and lack of fidel-
ity, capacity and cohesion in the party
in Congress," asks: "What do the Re-
publicans propose?" Let the World
wait in patience; when it is time they
will propose and cohere.

When the Rosebery government in the
House of Commons comes within a
dozen votes of being beaten it is dan-
gerously near that it will disappear
when the division is upon some other
matter than failure to mention the agri-
cultural depression in the speech made
for the Queen.

Another thing which it may be im-
portant for the Republican Legislature
to do is to select the bills which
it regards as most important and de-
cide to push them in the front until
they are disposed of. Just now it looks
as if too much time was being devoted
to less important matters. This matter
could be referred to a joint committee.

Put the public institutions into the
hands of three, or perhaps better, four
trustees, capable men to whom the
home and treasury expenses are not
the prime object; let them appoint
capable and honest men for wardens
and superintendents who will not tol-
erate anybody's inefficient hanger-on as
an employee, and the desired reform will
be accomplished.

The House has abolished the office of
Gas Inspector; still, if the Senate does
not do the same the barnacle will live.
And with it should go the Oil Inspector
and the deputies, as it is generally con-
ceded that there is no good reason for
the existence of these offices except to
afford salaries to a few. When salaries
can be furnished to every taxpayer by
the State the Journal will advocate the
highest figure.

One of the common errors is that a
statute will cure an evil, and so legis-
latures continue to make new ones,
often enacting those which are very
much like duplicates for those in ex-
istence. Laws are dead letters unless
enforced, and consequently useless.
Many seem to forget this very im-
portant fact. Generally speaking, the
Legislature which kills the largest num-
ber of the hundreds of bills presented
to it best serves the people.

The convention of the Lincoln League
to-day, if it catches the inspiration in
the name and deeds of the man for
whom it is named, and the anniversary
of whose birth it honors by its meeting,
will do something more than utter con-
gratulations and predictions. It will
consider what can be done to maintain
Republican ascendancy in this country.
If its members are wise they will see
that this can only be done by keeping
this shall be a government particularly
for all the people.

Now that ex-Minister Stevens,
of Hawaii fame, is dead the New York Sun
prints a letter written by him to the
editor of that paper in July, 1893, ex-
pressing his gratitude to that paper for
its course regarding Hawaiian affairs.
The letter Mr. Stevens sharply re-
bukes Claude Spivey for his hostility
to the scheme of annexation and the
support which he was giving the Queen.
He calls the sugar king "a coarse, un-
scrupulous, rich man who has not a
drop of American blood in his veins and
cares nothing for national American in-
terests," and he denounces him as the
foe of those "true American sons who

have made the islands, in their laws,
interests and best aims, entirely Ameri-
can." The Sun speaks editorially in
glowing terms of this Americanism and
at the same time takes occasion to ap-
plaud the speech of Senator Higgins,
of Delaware, which it prints in full, be-
cause it "breathes forth both patriotism
and sound practical statesmanship."
Does the Democratic Sun find no Democ-
rats in Congress or holding Cleveland
offices to applaud as Americans?

A FATAL SECOND TERM.
For his reputation as a President in
history as well as at the present Mr.
Cleveland's re-election was most un-
fortunate. He doubtless would have
come to the condition he is now in dur-
ing his first term if a Republican Sen-
ate had not defeated the Mills bill and
otherwise restrained him and his party.
Compared with his present succession of
blunders, Mr. Cleveland's first term was
successful, but it was so because he was
administering the government under a
Republican policy which the mass of
business men knew that he could not
break down. But with his re-election all
of the conditions were changed. With
a Democratic Congress Mr. Cleveland
could carry out some of his free-trade
theories. His own bill, the Wilson mea-
sure, which he introduced, would have
been the first step toward a tariff re-
vision. It would have been a sufficient
revenue within \$100,000,000. The much
lesser evil, the Senate bill, became a
law, and its first fruit is an increased
deficiency. If the Cleveland tariff bill
had become a law there would have
been a larger and a continuing de-
ficiency. The present law, with its sugar
duty, will presently so increase the re-
venues as to overcome the deficiency. But
the President was firm for a measure
which would have continued it as long
as it was a law.

Before Congress reassembled it was
announced that the administration
would present a currency plan. In his
message Mr. Cleveland presented the
outline and advocated it. Subsequently
he did all in his power to insure its pas-
sage. With the advantage it gave to
State banks, the currency plan was
as could be conceived short of the issue
of unlimited irredeemable paper money.
The bill was defeated, and when it was
too late, he presented another measure
altogether different and so commendable
that he could not get his party to sup-
port it. That defeated, he made a con-
tract for a loan with a banking syndi-
cate which puts all of the "coin" bonds
at a higher rate of interest than States
are paying on their securities. In other
words, he has practically raised the
rate of interest on public securities and
given an intimation that at some time
the United States may have a coin in-
ferrer to that in which the commercial
world discharges its obligations.
Through ignorance the President has
thus placed the credit of the government
under suspicion.

These mistakes the President has made
by left to his own party and his own
responsibility. A more adroit man and
a leader might have influenced the Dem-
ocratic Congress, but being neither, he
pursued a policy which has made him
less influential with his party in that
body than have been any of his prede-
cessors, while his own independent acts
make his inexperience and ignorance
the most conspicuous in financial mat-
ters of any man who has occupied the
position Mr. Cleveland now holds.

SAFETY OF LA GASCOGNE.

Sighs of relief will go up from all parts
of the civilized world over the news that
the overdue steamship La Gasconne has
at last come safely into port. At any
time a delay of eight days in the arrival
of these great passenger ships, whose
running time is scheduled almost
like that of a railroad train, would cause
the greatest anxiety. The recent loss
of the Elbe with the hundreds of peo-
ple on board brought the public mind
with a shock to a realization of the
possible dangers of ocean travel—a
knowledge to which it had become in-
different owing to long immunity from
accident. The disaster to the Elbe, fol-
lowed by the terrific storms on the At-
lantic and the hardships suffered by in-
coming vessels, created a general feel-
ing of apprehension in regard to the
safety of all the ocean steamers. As
they arrived, one by one, during the
past week, showing evidences of hav-
ing encountered hurricane and arctic
cold, each day's added delay for La
Gasconne seemed the more ominous.
When the eighth day dawned with no
report the most hopeful began to lose
courage, and the feeling prevailed, even
though not expressed, that she need no
longer be looked for. The strain has
been great on the persons most directly
concerned, but those whose interest was
only that of common humanity can heartily
rejoice with them in the re-
moval of their fears. A repetition of
the Elbe horror seemed a calamity too
great to contemplate calmly, and has
been happily averted.

A DRAMATIC MURDER TRIAL.

The tragic elements in the Hayward
murder case at Minneapolis might form
a theme for a great dramatist. The in-
cidents, if related by fiction writer,
would be pronounced improbable or
overwrought, but as developed in the
courts and reported from day to day in
the unemotional and commonplace fash-
ion proper to legal records, probably few
who follow the course of the trial realize
the dramatic bearings of the affair.
There is one brother giving testimony
against another of a kind that, if sus-
tained, must send him to the gallows.
He does it with visible reluctance and
distress, but with an appearance of
truthfulness. Assuming that he does
speak the truth and speaks it with re-
spect, his position is a harrowing one,
and before judging him each critic must
consider what he would do in like case.
Would he, being himself innocent, stand
by the guilty man through thick and
thin, conceal all knowledge of the deed
and let a mere tool or a possibly guilt-
less person bear all the penalty? Or
would he tell what he knew and let jus-
tice be done regardless of the ties of
kinship? Adry Hayward chose the
former course, and the mother of the
two men does not know which of her
sons is nearest to breaking her heart.
A third brother, known upon the wit-
ness and stands in the prisoner, evidently
believing that, whatever the truth, he,
in a similar situation, would have
shielded the offender. The accused him-
self manifests what is either amazing
self-control or an equally remarkable in-
ability to comprehend the enormity of
the crime committed. It seems likely
that the latter is the case. If the mur-

der was done as described, after delib-
erate planning and for the most mer-
cenary cause, it proves an apparently
complete absence of the moral sense.
This is one of the most surprising
features of the whole affair. This man,
it must be remembered, was not a thug
or a product of the slums. He was a
fairly reputable business man of aver-
age intelligence and education, and of
respectable family connections. In
melodramatic fiction, persons of this
class are sometimes known to plan and com-
mit crimes in an off-hand way, but in
real life this Hayward seems to have
talked of murder as freely as he would
have described an honest business, and
to have carried out his plan with as lit-
tle compunction. The case is a remark-
able one in all its particulars, and proves
anew the time-honored adage that truth
is the strangest of all things.

LINCOLN AS A POLITICIAN.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician. He
had an ambition to participate in pub-
lic affairs because he was interested in
public matters and believed that he had
the ability to render a constituency
good service, and at the same time win
its confidence and esteem. Nor was he
one of those very good people who hold
the office of statesman, but who are
chronic political dyspeptics because
offices never run them down and capture
them. He asked for the places which
he desired. A few days after Lincoln
had returned from the Black Hawk war
in 1832 an election for members of the
Assembly was held, and he announced
himself a candidate in the following
card:

Every man is said to have his peculiar
ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can
say for one, that I have no other so great
as that of being truly esteemed by my fel-
low-men, by rendering myself useful to
them, by their esteem. How far I shall suc-
ceed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be de-
veloped. I am young and have much to
learn. I was born, and have ever re-
mained, in the most humble walks of life.
But I have been surrounded by friends
and friends to recommend me. My case is
thrown exclusively upon the independent
votes of the country, and if elected, they
will have conferred a favor upon me for
which I shall be unrepentant in my labors
to deserve. I have no other ambition, but
their wisdom, shall see it to keep me in the
house, and have no other ambition, but
disappointments to be very much chastened.

Remembering that Lincoln was not
then twenty-four years of age and had
only such education as he had picked up
in the few books which he had read,
the above is a remarkable piece of Eng-
lish, while the clear and modest state-
ment of his case would have done credit
to his maturer years. It is a model,
and Abraham Lincoln, in his "card,"
the American eagle with pen or
tongue. He was not elected that time,
but at the next election, when he was
better known, he was at the head of the
poll. In 1836, in his "card" to the electors
of the district, he defined the relation
which should exist between constituents
and Representative as follows:

If elected, I shall consider the whole
people of Sangamon my constituents, as well
those who oppose as those that support
me. While acting as their Representative,
I shall be governed by their will on all sub-
jects which I have no authority to de-
termine. I shall be guided by the wisdom
of the people, and on all others shall do
what my own judgment teaches me to
be their best advantage.

No wonder that the man who lived
up to such a creed was elected four
times to the Legislature in a close dis-
trict, and would have been elected in-
definitely if he had not declined to be
elected in 1842. That constituency
had entire confidence in Lincoln's in-
tegrity and ability. Why should they drop
a man who could best serve the people
simply because some other person
claimed the right to "represent" them?

Abraham Lincoln always kept in touch
with the practical, everyday people; and
he was so sagacious that he could easily
distinguish between their voice and that
of the mob. That is, he knew the differ-
ence between the draft riots in New
York and the desire of the purposeful
people who recognized him as leader. He
was never one of those demagogues
who believe that the people can be more
easily fooled than trusted with a good
cause. When he spoke of the govern-
ment of the people he meant the great
mass of the intelligent people of the
country. Because he believed in govern-
ment by and for the people he could
not have been inveigled into support-
ing gerrymanders or into voting ap-
propriations for objects which the people
did not approve, or in defeating a fair
salary bill when he knew the people de-
sired such legislation. Between Abra-
ham Lincoln and the people there were
no intermediaries, no professionalists of
the third house to defeat the popular desire.

Abraham Lincoln was a staying poli-
tician. He believed in legislation through
parties to carry out policies. He was
not one of the time servers who are
always in evidence when they are can-
didates for nominations, but who hasten
to the rear to sulk or play the traitor
if they are not nominated. He was not
of that order of politicians who are half
with the enemy when their party is in
the minority and the most active in the
quest of place when it is the majority.
He stayed with the party in the illi-
nois in the last, preparing it for the
nois in the party in which his will ever
be the most potent name, so that when
the time came he led the mass of the
old to the new. He was inspired by the
highest motives in being a politician.
No one could ever think of his being
such for "all there is in it" or for the
"stuff."

He stands the great exemplar for all
men to follow who are ambitious for
public service. None can reach his
transcendent statesmanship, but all can
emulate his integrity and share his faith
in the "plain people."

Individual and municipal borrowers
throughout the country have been for
years past, and are now, giving notes
and bonds payable in "gold coin of the
United States." They are doing this be-
cause they believe the honor and credit
of the government are solemnly pledged
to the integrity of our currency and the
maintaining of all forms of it at a parity
with gold. To do this the government
must be prepared to pay and must pay
in gold all its obligations when they are
due and presented for payment; otherwise
these obligations will depreciate in value
and the individual and municipal bor-
rowers will have to pay a premium
on the gold with which to redeem
their notes and bonds. While Con-
gress stubbornly refuses to provide
the gold with which to pay these obli-
gations it should not be a matter of
surprise that foreign capitalists decline
to take our bonds "payable in coin"
except at an exorbitant rate of interest.
Instead of paying this exorbitant rate,
why not make a popular loan? The peo-
ple will take the bonds at 3 per cent,
payable in coin, because they have faith
in their government. The people who

are hoarding will take bonds and allow
the gold and greenbacks now being
hoarded to go into circulation. The 3
per cent. bonds of small denominations
will soon take the place of the green-
backs as they are paid off, while the
national banks will greatly increase their
issues if allowed to issue to the par
value of the purchase of bonds de-
posited. The Republicans in Congress
will make no mistake if they espouse the
cause of the popular loan. It is the
popular demand, and comes from the
people.

The action of the House in seating
a Republican contestee yesterday by a
close vote and the discussion of the
question on three occasions show that
the Republicans of the House have
given the subject conscientious consid-
eration and have decided it upon its
merits. The decision turned upon the
counting of two or three disputed bal-
lots, which were exhibited. If they were
counted the Republican was elected.
The majority of the Republicans in
their judgment believed that they should
be counted, and a minority voted other-
wise. It was simply a question involv-
ing a difference of judgment. As fair-
minded men who have been election
officers voted to seat the contestee as
voted to sustain the contestant, the pol-
itics of the two men having no influence
upon the discussion.

New York newspaper gossips, having
picked out a new hero for Miss Anna Gould
to marry, are now amusing themselves
and gratifying the elevated taste of their
readers by describing him. According to one
picture, "Count Castellane is five feet five,
of pink and blue prettiness. He has hair
like yellow gold, blue eyes and very white
teeth. He is a tall, slender, well-proportioned
athlete and a perfect leader who captured
Newport last year. He dresses in the very
height of fashion. He rides well, swims like
a fish, boxes and spars and flirts and drives
a merrily. He is not a penniless foreigner,
but a man of means, and he has a number
of friends in New York and New Jersey.
He is a native of France, his father being
the Marquis de Castellane and his mother a
De Julgine. The family estates are the
Chateau de Rochecotte and Langlade on the
Rivier Loire, chateaux which are famous in
French history." All this is very interest-
ing, of course, and is an excellent "ad" for
the Count, whether he marries the lady in
question or not. No one is describing her
pink and white and pretty, but with fifteen
million dollars or so in her pocket beauty
does not matter.

New York reporters realize their highest
ambitions when they have a chance to write
about the weather, and as a matter of
course they have done some very fine writ-
ing about the late cold spell. Nobody,
of course, according to these voracious chroni-
clers, has had such remarkable experiences
with the cold as the late President. He
suffered more hardships, strange as it may
seem, these reporters are likely to have ap-
proached the truth in this instance, so far,
at least, as a part of the inhabitants of the
metropolis are concerned. The people who
were in the West and East, and the only ones
who suffer from exposure when the tem-
perature falls. Occupants of New York
East-side tenement houses who consider
themselves lucky if they have enough coal
with which to cook their scanty food, and
do not dream of the luxury of having it for
their hot water pipes, naturally have to
endure pretty severe hardships when the mer-
cury drops to ten or fifteen degrees below
zero. New York has a good many thou-
sands of such citizens, among them the
army of cloak makers, many of whom are
still cold, and the "night men" among
them the last week may be imagined.

There are strong indications that some,
at least, of the numerous destructive fires
that have occurred in this city recently are
the work of incendiaries. In the case of
all events, for careful investigation by the
authorities of the causes of the conflagra-
tions. Fire bugs are creatures to be ex-
terminated with all dispatch.

Firemen seem to have a fairly comfortable
time of it for months at a stretch, but at
the rate they have worked for the past week
they have made up for all their enforced
leisure. The lot of the fireman in this city
is not an enviable one just now.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Avail Memory.
"It is astonishing what a poor memory
I have," complained the sad-faced man with
the yellow goggles. "Why, I can't even re-
member a smoking-room funny story."

Modern Beer.
Mudge—"I don't believe they put any hops
in beer nowadays."
Lushforth—"No hops, eh? Young man, they
put in hops, jumps, and all sorts of ath-
letic convulsions imaginable."

The Cheerful Idiot.
"Extremes meet," quoted the oracular
boarder.
"I have often noticed that," said the
cheerful idiot, "especially at a comic opera,
when the college youth and the bald-headed
man occupy the front row."

Cruel Girl.
"What kind of eyes do you admire most?"
asked the fluffy girl, as the young man
entered the room.
He was just working on a pretty speech
suitable for the occasion, when the sharp-
tongued girl, who is sure to die an old maid,
interrupted him with a volley of questions.
"Capital! In, of course, Maud, I am aston-
ished at your ignorance of character."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie," is to have
a reception and testimonial soon from the
Fifth Indiana Legislature. He will be
eighty in May.
Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer has tendered
her resignation as dean of the Woman's
College of the University of Chicago, in or-
der to accompany her husband, Professor
Palmer, of Harvard, on a trip to Europe.

Eighteen years ago Peter B. Brigham,
a native of Vermont, gave \$100,000 for a free
public hospital for Boston. His will was
on condition that the bequest should remain
untouched and draw interest for twenty-five
years. Then it became known that seven
years hence the trust fund will have nearly
\$300,000 in it.
In Vienna they still talk in whispers about
the death of Prince of the existence
of a man known to bear his name
one day to refer openly to it as a case of
suicide. An American tourist who was be-
ing shown through the royal stables said
when he saw the Prince's riding horse:
"Ah, yes, that was the Prince who committed
suicide." "No, madam; he died," said the
attendant in a serious tone.
The members of the town of Kott-
stahlf if he knew what country it was
that had dared to go to war against China,
and he dreamily replied that it was a for-
eign country somewhere near England."

The Indiana League will hold its
seventh annual meeting to-day at Masonic
Hall. The first session will begin this after-
noon at 2 o'clock, with President Marcus R.
Sulzer in the chair. Delegates are expected
from the several hundred branches of the
league in the State. Three delegates are
allowed to each club, but the rule as to
the delegate right to sit in the annual meet-
ing has never been strictly drawn. Every
member of the league in good standing is
welcome to attend and take part. President
Sulzer will deliver the annual address, and
Secretary R. E. Mansfield will make his an-
nual report. There will be district meetings
during the afternoon, at which an organizer
for each district will be selected and the
thirteen organizers become a sort of State
executive committee. The organization of the
league is a great deal like that of the Re-
publican party in the State. The district
organizer appoints an organizer in each
county, and the organization extends even
further into the townships and many of the
precincts.

There will be some resolutions presented
at the afternoon business meeting. These
are expected to be very general in their na-
ture and rather in indorsement of the well-
known party tenets than declarative of new
policy. The league was organized by an
aid, auxiliary to the work of organizing
the party. The well-known policy of the
league is to elect delegates from the dis-
tricts to the national convention. The meet-
ing in Denver last year, where a current
of silver sentiment was met with the
disapproval of the delegates from the East
and more distant States could not stem the
current of silver sentiment, however, rat-
ified the league was in the midst of in-
fluences which, while local in their nature,
were of a general character, and the league
was generally blind. It was a case
of when in Rome, do as Rome does. It
was a case of when in Rome, do as Rome
does. The most fluent and eloquent of the
Eastern delegates on the subject of free-
silver.

There will be a president, a secretary and
a treasurer to carry on the work. The
league is a voluntary organization, and
the members are free to leave at any time.
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After the business has been accomplished
speeches will be heard from the visiting
delegates of Congress and the members
of the Legislature. The night meeting will
be devoted wholly to speeches and music.
There will be a band of music, and a
chorus of voices. The league is a volun-
tary organization, and the members are
free to leave at any time.

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be expected of the children born to them.
Incompatibility of temper is the cause as-
signed for the divorce.
The death of Robert Louis Stevenson has
awakened echoes of Father Damien's name
and fame, but hardly in time to reach the
chamber where Father Montion lay a-dying
in Spain. Father Montion was the com-
panion of Father Damien for four years,
and he was said to be a little disappointed
that he, too, did not die by and with lepers.
As a matter of fact, though he escaped pros-
tracy, he lost his vitality in the stress of la-
bor, and after a short spell of missionary
service in Tahiti he returned to Spain to
die, worn out before the approach of age.

A friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti says
that the poet was passionately attached to
animals. In the big garden of his house at
Chelsea he kept a number of them. Once
he bought from Jamrach's a guinea of an
exceeding fierce disposition. This had to be
brought and pushed through the house back-
ward into the garden, where it was chained
up to a tree. The next morning, when Ros-
setti was in the garden, he found the creature
nearly broken loose and chased him furiously.
Rossetti escaped with difficulty into the house,
and the guinea had to be recaptured and
pushed back again through the narrow pas-
sage and up to the room.

The Worcester Gazette says that the late
Judge Hoar read carefully the newspaper
reports of the dinner some months ago in
Boston to the Hon. Edward L. Pierce. He
read his brother's statement of his condition
and then, after a long and careful study of
the speech, in which he said that the judge had
a pair of sleeves buttoned given to him by
Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he said to the judge
that he had read the speech, and he had
promised to leave to Mr. Adams. The
judge presently called one of his sons to
him, and the son said to the judge that he
thought his friends hardly expect me to last a
great while longer. I see George has given
me up, and I shall be glad to see him already
to administer my estate.

And now the wintry winds do blow
And moan and sigh and roar.
The snow is on the ground, and the
frost is on the air.
Now wants his old lawn mow'r.
—Syracuse Post.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES.

While thou livest keep a good tongue in
thy head.—Shakespeare.
The best way to get into the habit of hav-
ing troubles.—Atchison Globe.
Hope springs eternal in Spring's breast,
but never bears any fruit.—Louisville Times.
It is only fair to warn Lilluokalani that
it is extremely chilly in this country.—Milwa-
kee Sentinel.

The only sweetheart of the late poet Whit-
tier is now running the oldest Mason a dead
heat.—Albany Argus.
You often hear a woman say, "It's no use
talking. I don't think so." It is the same
—Texas Siftings.

It has been pretty well settled that the
national flower ought to be the snowdrop.
—The National Record.
My friend's conceit usually consists in his
inability to recognize the higher order of
my intelligence.—Punch.

Truth is mighty and will prevail unless
superior intellects are offered the other
way.—Detroit Free Press.
We trust no one will be so cruel as to in-
quire of Mrs. Dominis if it is warm enough
for her to wear a corset.

Flammation insists that the earth is cool-
ing rapidly, and he seems to have the facts
on his side.—Chicago Tribune.
A man likes to let his wife wait on him
because he feels sure he is giving her good
home pleasure.—Atchison Globe.

It has come at last. Dr. Parkhurst is go-
ing to syndicate the reform idea in all the
States. He is a prominent New York State
—Philadelphia North American.
"It is not terrible to think that liquor
costs the British nation more than one hun-
dred millions per annum."—Numerous Irish
proverb. It is a sad thing, but it is true.
—Household Words.

LINCOLN LEAGUE DAY

ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN
ALL STATES TO-DAY.

Meeting Here Will Be of Unusual
Interest, to Be Followed by
General Round-Up To-Night.

The Indiana Lincoln League will hold its
seventh annual meeting to-day at Masonic
Hall. The first session will begin this after-
noon at 2 o'clock, with President Marcus R.
Sulzer in the chair. Delegates are expected
from the several hundred branches of the